



THE QUEEN of WURTEMBERG late PRINCESS ROYAL of ENGLAND

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Well's

# COURT AND FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE,

For MAY, 1806.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF

ILLUSTRIOUS LADIES.

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The Fourth Number.

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THE QUEEN OF WIRTEMBURGH.

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HER ROYAL HIGHNESS CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA MATILDA, Princess Royal of England, and wife to his Majesty the present King of Wirtemburgh, was born Sept. 29, 1766, and married May 18, 1797, to his Serene Highness Frederick Charles William, at that time Hereditary Prince, but who became, upon the death of his father, in the year 1798, Reigning Duke of Wirtemburgh Stutgard; and has since been elevated to the kingly dignity, and received a considerable accession of territory and power.

Our readers have already perceived that it is not within the plan of our biographical sketches to enter into the details of private life or character, but to connect with the genealogical account of distinguished personages such historical facts, or incidental descriptions, which, so long as they do not violate the integrity of our plan, are infinitely more amusing and instructive than an indiscriminate profusion either of eulogy or censure.

No. IV. Vol. I.

Her Royal Highness, the present Queen of Wirtemburgh, can scarcely be said to have lived a public life till her marriage. In the domestic retirement of her own family she was always distinguished for the felicity of her talents and the amiable qualities of her heart. For those accomplishments which are considered as the ornaments of her sex, she evinced an early taste, and her ambition led her beyond the common boundaries of female education. She became at an early period, a mistress of almost all the modern languages of Europe, and such was her thirst of knowledge, that she attained to considerable excellence in every branch of polite literature.

Such were the accomplishments of this amiable lady previous to her marriage.— Since her union with the King of Wirtemburgh, she has been removed beyond the reach of the common biographer; but the fame of her hospitality, and friendship towards her countrymen, has reached us

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from the report of many who have travelled in Germany, and who have acknowledged, with much sensibility, the liberality and kindness they have met at the Court of Stutgard.

In the late storms of the Continent the ancient Duchy of Wirtemburgh has been thrown into a new shape, and assumed the rank it ought to fill among the States of Germany. With this country every Englishman has a natural relation; some account of it, therefore, will not be deemed uninteresting.

Wirtemburgh in fertility, in natural beauties, in diversity of mountain and plain,—of wood and water, yields to no province of Germany. The wines of Wirtemburgh are celebrated not only in France, Italy, Hungary, and in the Grecian Isles, but in the extremest parts of the North and of the East,—in Russia and Persia. Wirtemburgh has likewise to boast other favours of Providence; baths and mineral waters; and her three celebrated rivers, the Necker, the Ens, and the Rems. The country is divided by a small chain of mountains in two parts. *Unter Steig* is the name of that portion of country beyond the mountains; *Oter Steig* is the name of the expanse below them.

The Castle of Wirtemburgh, delightfully situated on the Necker, is the residence of the Princes of Wirtemburgh; a family as ancient as any in Germany, but whose origin, with that of many other dynasties, is lost in the obscurity of feudal genealogies, and the confusion of remote alliances.

The antiquity of the House only is known; the stream cannot be traced to its source.

By some it is said that the House of Wirtemburgh descended from the French Kings, and that Clovis bestowed upon a German Baron, of his own blood, the territory of Wirtemburgh as a royal fief.—Some contend that Conrad, the first Earl, or Count, of Wirtemburgh, received his dignities from Henry the Fourth of Germany. The confusion is easily cleared up. A French King, Clovis or some other, gave the original fief at a time when the French Monarchs had the whole sway of Germany, and the Emperor of Germany conferred the personal honours.

However this may be, it is certain that the first Duke of Wirtemburgh was created by the Emperor Maximilian the First, in 1495. He was called Eberhard the First. He reigned over the Duchy but a year, and was succeeded by Eberhard the Second. Eberhard, with a singular modesty, thinking himself incapable of reigning, abdicated in favour of his brother, who, in a short time, followed the example of Eberhard, and the sceptre passed to his son Ulrick, who, being an infant, submitted to a regency, which he was fortunate enough to shake off in his sixteenth year.

Under the reign of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, Ulrick was deprived of his kingdom by the league of Swabia; and saw it bestowed upon Ferdinand, the brother of his Conqueror. The duchy remained under the Austrian dominion from 1519 to 1534, when Philip, the Landgrave of Hesse, assisted by France, re-established Ulrick, and, a league having dethroned him, a league was made to protect him. A condition however was attached to the duchy, that the Princes should receive their investitures from the hands of the Emperor.

The children of Ulrick died without posterity in the year 1795. Frederick, the nephew of Ulrick, succeeded to the estates of his uncle, and became the origin and founder of the present House of Wirtemburgh.

Frederick obtained from Rodolph the Second an exemption from all kinds of vassalage by the payment of 425,000 florins; but it was agreed, should the House of Wirtemburgh become extinct, that the line of Austria should inherit the duchy. The *Lay* Electors, who refused to acknowledge the original vassalage of Wirtemburgh, disputed likewise the right of succession in Austria, alleging, in case of the extinction of the Wirtemburgh family, that the succession, eventually, belonged to the Empire.

In 1740, on the death of Charles the Sixth, the male race of Charles the Fifth becoming extinct, the Dukes of Wirtemburgh considered themselves exempt from all feudal dependence; but it was pretended that the House of Lorraine succeeded to all the rights of the House of Austria. This question would have remained unde-

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cided to this day but for the treaty of Presburgh, which, by elevating Wirtemburgh to the dignity of a kingdom, has emancipated her from all feudal, obsolete, and oppressive vassalage.

Under Ulrick the Protestant religion was established in Wirtemburgh.

Among the Princes of Wirtemburgh the name of Charles Eugene is most celebrated; he was a patron of the arts and sciences, and several useful establishments were formed under his reign, which was long and glorious. He protected industry and commerce; he collected a splendid library at Stutgard, and augmented the glory and power of his family.

In 1782, the niece of Charles Eugene, the mother of the present reigning Emperor of Russia, was married to the Grand Duke Paul, who afterwards became Emperor of all the Russias, and whose folly and tyranny caused him to be cut off by private assassination. This alliance was a glorious epoch for the Sovereigns of Wirtemburgh, and particularly for that Prince who had

raised his country so high in the estimation of Europe.

The population of the States of Wirtemburgh does not exceed 700,000; their revenue is about five millions of florins.

The five cities of the Danube; Ehingen, with the rich Abbey of Benedictines; Munderhingen, in a position naturally fortified; Riedlingen, Mengen, and Swalgau, with their fertile territories; the Upper and Lower Province of Hohenburgh, which contains so many wealthy seignories, and which, by its situation in the Black Forest, gives a superior compactness to Wirtemburgh, are among the valuable possessions of this duchy.

It can cause no regret that this ancient state is thus raised in the scale of empire, and though we may all lament the circumstances which have occasioned it, and the hands which have constructed the edifice; it must be the common wish that it may flourish with safety and glory through all the storms and contentions which we foresee in Germany.



HER ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCESS AUGUSTA.

*Engraved July 1806 for John Bell Southampton Street Strand  
as the Set debts expressly for Le Belle Familles*

Wells  
COURT AND FASHIONABLE  
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For JUNE 1806.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES  
OF  
ILLUSTRIOUS LADIES.

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The Fifth Number.

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HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS SOPHIA AUGUSTA.

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SOPHIA AUGUSTA, the second daughter of our most gracious Sovereign, George the Third, and Charlotte, Queen of Great Britain, was born November 8, 1768.

Our readers are already aware of the narrow limits to which our biographical sketches are confined; and they become yet more restricted when the subject is placed upon that elevation which precludes a near and familiar survey. The privacy of domestic life affords very little incident for biography; nor are the materials much augmented when the mention is even that of a princess. Notwithstanding the amiable and useful virtues are always most successfully cultivated at home, in that sphere which comprehends, if not the most splendid, yet certainly the most beneficial portion of life.

It is the just pride of the female branch of the Royal Family of England to court this privacy and seclusion, which affords full scope for the practice of the amiable

*No. V, Vol. I.*

and benevolent qualities of their nature, and, at the same time, does not confine their examples to themselves; they cultivate the virtues, and practise the duties of retirement, but, nevertheless, do not withhold their influence from society.

Her Royal Highness Sophia Augusta is universally allowed by all who have had the honour to approach her, to be one of the most accomplished women of the age; her manners are courtly and polished, without affectation and insincerity; and her demeanour is that of a princess, with all the condescension of the most humble subject; her mind is highly cultivated, and she is mistress of several languages, but the art in which she is most accomplished is music; her preference of this delightful study has been prosecuted to that degree of excellence which entitles her to rank as a complete mistress of the science. It is unnecessary to say more.

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HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUTCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

Engraved with a metal justification from the original picture painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds in 1783, by authority for a Belle Assemblée in Pall Mall & fashionable Magazine. Printed by J. G. Allen at the Printing & Engraving Office, No. 10, Pall Mall, London, W. in the year 1855.

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For OCTOBER, 1806.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF

ILLUSTRIOUS LADIES.

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The Ninth Number.

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HER ROYAL HIGHNESS MARIA DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

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HER ROYAL HIGHNESS MARIA DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, was the second daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, Knight of the Bath, long since deceased. She was married May 11th, 1759, to James second Earl of Waldegrave, and becoming a widow upon the demise of that Nobleman, her hand was solicited by his Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester, and their nuptials took place September 6th, 1766. The issue of this marriage was,

1st. Sophia Matilda, born May 29, 1773; an elegant Portrait of whom, together with a biographical sketch, was given in the third Number of this Magazine.

2d. Caroline Augusta Maria, born June 24, 1774, died March 14, 1775, and interred in the Royal vault at Windsor.

3d. William Frederick, born at Rome January 15, 1776, the present Duke of Gloucester.

No. IX. Vol. I.

His Royal Highness's father, Prince William Henry Duke of Gloucester, third son of his Royal Highness Frederick Lewis Prince of Wales, and brother to his Majesty, born November 25, 1743, and by patent, November 14, 1764, created Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, in Great Britain, Earl of Connaught in Ireland, Knight of the Garter, Senior Field Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, Chancellor of the University of Dublin, Ranger and Keeper of Cranbourn Chace, Ranger of Hampton-Court Park, Lord Warden and Keeper of the New Forest, Hampshire.

His Royal Highness died August 25, 1805.—Her Royal Highness lives in a manner extremely domestic and recluse, and chiefly resides at her elegant villa at Brompton.

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HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS AMELIA.

*Engraved by special Permission from an original miniature Portrait  
in the possession of Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth*

*Printed by J. B. Allen, at the Bell Court, & Fashionable Magazine for December 1835.*



**Bell's**

# **COURT AND FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE,**

*For DECEMBER, 1806.*

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## **BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF ILLUSTRIOUS LADIES.**

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**The Eleventh Number.**

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### **HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS AMELIA.**

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HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS AMELIA is the youngest daughter of their august Majesties, George the Third, and Charlotte, Queen of Great Britain. She was born August 7, 1783.

Her Royal Highness was, from early youth, of a very tender and delicate constitution, and has, occasionally, been afflicted with some very severe indispositions. In her person, she is rather inclining to be tall and slender; but her air is extremely graceful and prepossessing.—The effects of indisposition have given that kind of languor to her countenance which immediately appeals to the feelings, and interests every one that approaches her. She has, moreover, that winning affability and softness in her manner which prompts, at the instant, that regard and esteem which are confirmed by the more

substantial qualities, which she possesses in an eminent degree.

Her Royal Highness was early recommended to make a trial of the benefits of sea-bathing for the restoration of her health; and it is trusted that she found those happy effects which were predicted. Her favourite amusement has been that of riding, an exercise in which she is particularly skilful, and in which she no less delights.

If she has not engaged, with the same ardour and industry, in a course of regular study, after the example of her royal sisters; if she be not accomplished in the fine arts in the same degree of excellence as the Queen of Wurtemberg and the Princess Elizabeth; if she be excelled in music by the Princesses Augusta and Mary,—it must be imputed to her original weakness

of health, and delicacy of frame, which would not admit of that severe application, which is required for the attainment of proficiency in either of these studies.

Her Royal Highness's accomplishments, however, are nowise of an inferior order. If not a perfect mistress of music, she has an excellent taste as an amateur, and is rivalled by few at the piano-forte. If she has not made a study of painting, she has that quality of taste, in a very high degree, which enables her to relish and appreciate the productions of the pencil. In a word, her Royal Highness had the same advantages from nature, and, with a more favourable constitution, might have derived equal benefits from education with her royal sisters; but, unfortunately, she has been checked in her career of study by the causes we have mentioned above.

And here we cannot help again availing ourselves of the opportunity to propose to our fair readers, as the safest patterns, and brightest examples of personal and intellectual excellence, the Female Branches of the Royal Family of Great Britain. In whatever way we regard them, whether as females, divested of the glitter of rank and precedence, asserting a superiority over their sex, by excelling them in those qualities which are chiefly entitled to pre-eminence; or whether we regard them in the elevated situations which they occupy, as adding to the weight of their unrivalled virtues the stamp of the highest rank,—and as such, giving a tone to taste, and a bias to manners, from the heights of Royalty itself; in whatever way we consider them, their supremacy is the same. In her Majesty we contemplate the English

matron, administering the proudest offices of domestic duty, in the education which she has given to her daughters, in the example which, in her own conduct, she has proposed to them,—in her affectionate and pious attention to his Majesty,—and in the sacred performance of all those offices which are rendered more numerous by her illustrious rank, and more arduous from her exalted station.

It is the praise of her Majesty, and let it ever be esteemed as the first praise in the domestic conduct of a mother, however humble, or however exalted her rank, that she has not only caused her Royal offspring to be carefully instructed in the ornamental accomplishments of their sex, but has taken care to instil into their minds the more useful and solemn duties of life; she has taught them those lessons of a pure and substantial morality, which are the best foundations of private happiness and public prosperity;—and the fatal neglect of which, in a neighbouring kingdom, particularly amongst those of the highest rank, was the cause, not only of the most extended social ruin, but of the severest wound Christianity ever experienced.

Her Majesty and the Royal Family pay a sort of primitive attention to all their religious duties. They, commonly, either attend domestic prayers twice in the day, or appear, in the Chapel at Windsor, in public worship. Nothing but indisposition ever prevents them from these duties. We must break off here for the present, and shall again gladly resume the subject.





HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS ELIZABETH.

*A portrait expressly painted for the Anniversary of the Court & Fashionable World  
 & published by the Author, 1840, by all the principal Booksellers in London & the Provinces.*

# COURT AND FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE,

For JULY, 1806.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF

## ILLUSTRIOUS LADIES.

### The Sixth Number.

#### HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH, third daughter of their present gracious Majesties, was born May 22, 1770.

It is a gratification of no ordinary kind to us, that when we are called to the review of the lives of persons of the highest rank and quality, we are cheered with the most flattering prospects, with talents directed to the interests of society, and virtue communicating its influence to all within its sphere. The education of such as are born to a pre-eminence in the state, is a matter of public concern, and of no slight difficulty in the hands of the instructor. The great are the guardians of the morals of the state; it is they who make virtue general and effective by their example, who give a tone to manners, and purify the sources of action; whose business it is to effect that by their conduct and example, which law can only accomplish in an imperfect degree—to hold up to imitation the virtues of domestic life, and exhibit patterns of morality, temperance, chastity, and prudence.

“Wretched is the state which has only law for its government,” said a great observer of human life:—unless good morals and decent manners concur to give a vigour to legal institutions, a state may be miserably wicked, however well governed.

The education of the great is obstructed  
No. VI. Vol. I.

by many impediments which do not operate among those of the lower orders.—No inconsiderable vigour of character is required to counteract the pernicious influence of domestic luxury, and the corrupting softness of domestic indulgence. Severity of study, and closeness of application, are seldom to be expected from those who are momentarily called off by some enticement of pleasure, and to whom the task is no further necessary than as conferring some personal ornament, which their flatterers will instruct them they can well do without—that the highest nobility have their equals, their competitors, and even superiors; but those who are born within the sphere of royalty are destitute of such extrinsic means of emulation, and must be wholly indebted for whatever excellence they acquire, to the soundness of their principles, and the rectitude of their habits.

We trust that these remarks will not be deemed superfluous, when the subject of our present biographical sketches is considered; a Princess, whose noble zeal for learning, and those particular branches of it, the fine arts, has only been equalled by the indefatigable assiduity with which she has hitherto applied herself to them, and the admirable proficiency she has made.

England has always been renowned for



females of royal rank, who have been conspicuous for their intellectual attainments and literary talents. The memorable example of Queen Elizabeth will here present itself. Of the erudition of that princess we have a particular account from Roger Ascham, who, from the known qualities of his character, cannot be suspected of flattery; and who, from his learning, was fully competent to pronounce. He tells us, that when he read over with her the orations of Eschines and Demosthenes in Greek, she not only understood at first sight the full force and propriety of the language, and the meaning of the orators, but that she comprehended the whole scheme of the laws, customs, and manners of the Athenians. She possessed an exact and accurate knowledge of the scriptures, and had committed to memory most of the striking passages in them. She had also learned by heart many of the finest parts of Thucydides and Xenophon, especially those which relate to life and manners. Thus were her early years employed, and with such zeal did she pursue her education, that she was not only esteemed the most learned woman of her age in Europe, but the best and wisest monarch that ever sat on the British throne.

In the present æra the attainments of an Elizabeth would be termed pedantic; and it must be confessed that the mode of female education does not require such heavy and useless literature. The more elegant sciences, and fine arts, best become the natural disposition of the sex, and render them more amiable and agreeable. The illustrious namesake of the above-mentioned sovereign seems to have acted upon this persuasion, and whilst she has wisely disregarded that species of literature in which Elizabeth excelled, she has cultivated another branch of it, more congenial to her sex and the manners of the age, in which neither that celebrated princess, nor any that have succeeded her, could pretend to a similar proficiency.—Her Royal Highness has been devoted from her infancy to the study of the fine arts. In music she is said to have a most excellent taste and delicate ear, but the study she has chiefly cultivated, and in which her skill has kept pace with the zeal of her industry, is painting. Passion-

ately attached to this noble art from the first years in which she could distinguish its excellencies, she has scarcely omitted a day in which she has not laboured to improve herself in it. It was a maxim of the celebrated Greek painter, *nulla dies sine lineâ*; her Royal Highness seems to have adopted this precept in the full extent of its meaning, and scarcely ever to feel a more perfect pleasure than when the pencil is in her hand. An accomplishment of this kind is sufficiently rare in the female sex, and more particularly among those whose rank will always be accepted as an excuse for idleness, and upon whom flattery is ever ready enough to bestow the praises which are due to merit.

The love and encouragement of the arts amongst those of exalted rank and talent may truly be esteemed a national benefit. The arts are naturally dependent for support upon the great; it is their patronage only which can advance them to perfection, and give them popularity. It is more necessary to insist upon this, because there is a species of patronage which has lately sprung up in these kingdoms, which has any thing else in view but the advancement of the art of painting; we mean that mercantile and sordid traffic which has been carried on to such an extent, and which, whilst it only answered the ends of a few commercial speculators, disgraced the arts which it affected to patronize, and exhibited those feeble, slovenly, and disgraceful works to the eyes of Europe, which passed under the name of the British school, whilst in truth they were only the offspring of rashness, of mercantile temptation and fraud—frequently of vanity, and too often, perhaps, of want.

The late President of the Royal Academy, in an admirable lecture which he delivered to the students upon the subject of patronage, has made a very happy distinction between the different kinds, between that which is spurious and merely commercial, and that which has in view the true dignity of the arts, and the honour of the profession. He laments, and with too much justice, the want of proper encouragement amongst the nobility of this kingdom; he adds, however, that we have a compensation for this in the munificence and truly princely taste of



our most gracious Sovereign, whom he exemplifies as the first of the British monarchs who gave to the arts the dignity and independence of a national establishment, and bestowed upon the profession those trappings and appendages which were necessary to distinguish and exalt it in the estimation of his subjects. He then more particularly dwells upon the encouragement and love of the arts which prevails in the present Royal Family, and especially among the female branch.—“Scarcely a day (he proceeds) passes, but those illustrious females, whose example we must all wish to see prevalent amongst the nobility of the land, are employed in something connected with the operations of the fine arts, and produce something tributary to its honours. Their apartments are not unfrequently ornamented with the productions of their fancies; and whilst this most noble and zealous industry gives rise to works of a finished and delicate taste of their own, it invites them, at the same time, to encourage in others that quality in which they themselves excel, and thus to bestow upon the arts a double patronage—to give to the profession, in common, the sanction and influence of fellow-labourers, and to the world at large an example of royal munificence and princely taste.”

We can almost suppose this illustrious artist to have glanced more peculiarly at the Princess Elizabeth, who may be thought to excel all her royal sisters in the study of painting. The Queen of Wutemburg was no less devoted to this art, and many of her works are still to be seen in the apartments of Windsor Castle; but she did not pursue it with the same industry as her sister, and did not, therefore, perhaps, arrive at the same proficiency.

About fourteen years ago, when it was the fashion to cut little designs and patterns in paper, her Royal Highness par-

ticularly distinguished herself by some which were published amongst a few select friends, under the name of Lady Dashwood, and engraved by a pupil of Bartolozzi's.—They were called “*The Progress of Cupid*,” and exhibited allegorical representations of the power of love, which were no less remarkable for the ingenuity with which they were conceived, than for the taste and delicacy with which they were displayed.—Her Royal Highness has likewise distributed among her most favoured circle another publication and tribute to the fine arts just finished. It is entitled “*The Progress of Genius*,” and exhibits, under allegorical images, the different acts of that intellectual power. These designs were wholly invented by her Royal Highness; and, for their greater privacy, were likewise etched by herself. They are merely bestowed as presents and marks of esteem, and therefore only to be met with in a few select hands. They are dedicated in a most delicate and affectionate manner to the Queen; and her Royal Highness observes, “that of works imperfect and unprofessional, criticism, which is unpleasant to all, must be more particularly so to those in the rank and station of royalty.”—Though under no injunction ourselves, we shall abstain from a breach of what is requested; notwithstanding we are ready to confess, that the injunction operates as a restraint, and we lament the necessity of that silence which withholds the just tribute of praise. We shall now conclude with hoping that her Royal Highness will persevere in the cultivation of that art which she is so qualified to adorn, and to hold out to these kingdoms an example of patronage in high rank, which we are persuaded cannot be dissembled for any private purposes, or have any thing else in view but the real honour and dignity of the profession,





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*For SEPTEMBER, 1806.*

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF

ILLUSTRIOUS LADIES.

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*The Eighth Number.*

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HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

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**FREDERICA CHARLOTTA ULRICA**, wife of his Royal Highness Frederick, the present Duke of York, is descended from the Blood Royal of Prussia, and sister to the reigning Prince of those realms. She was the eldest daughter of the late King of Prussia, by his Majesty's first consort, Elizabeth Christina Ulrica, Princess of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, and was the only offspring of that union.

Her Royal Highness was born May 7th, 1767; and educated, under the eye of her mother, in those strict principles of the Protestant faith which govern the Ecclesiastical Constitution of Prussia. She had been seen by the Duke of York in an excursion which he made abroad some few years previous to their union. His Royal Highness, in his German tour, had paid a visit to the Court of Berlin, and had there imbibed those elements of military knowledge which prevail in the school of the Great Frederick. He had, at that period, formed an attachment for the Princess Royal of Prussia, who then shone in the full splendour of her beauty, and whose numerous accomplishments, and many

mild and amiable virtues, were the common theme of admiration.—There was not, however, at this time an opportunity of cementing the union; but, in the summer of the year 1791, his Royal Highness again visited the Court of Prussia; and, by consent of his Royal Parents, demanded the Princess in marriage. The preliminaries were soon settled, and upon the 29th of September in the same year, the ceremony of marriage was performed in the presence of the Royal Family of Prussia, and the principal ministers of state.

We understand that it was stipulated in the preliminaries, on the part of the King of Prussia, that his Royal Highness the Duke of York should, upon no failure whatever of issue in the royal line of the present family, assert any claim upon the throne of Prussia. This exclusion, which was reasonable enough, was readily assented to.

Their Royal Highnesses left Berlin upon the 27th of October, and arrived at Hanover on the 28th. Having spent some weeks in Germany, they conti.



nued their tour to England, where they arrived on the latter end of the ensuing month.

The ceremony of a re-marriage in this kingdom between the Duke and Duchess of York, according to the ritual of our church, was rendered necessary by the Royal Marriage Act, 12 Geo. III. cap. 11. sect. 1. which directs, "That his Majesty's consent shall not only pass the Great Seal, but shall also be set out in the licence and register of marriage." His Majesty's consent did pass the great seal previous to the marriage at Berlin, but the latter direction of the statute could be complied with in this country only; for our archbishop could not have granted a licence for the marriage at Berlin, nor can a marriage be registered but in the parish or place where it is solemnized.

This ceremony took place on Wednesday, November 23, at the Queen's House.

When the marriage, of his Royal Highness was announced to Parliament, a more splendid provision was immediately voted to him, and an honourable settlement made upon his illustrious consort.

Since her marriage her Royal Highness has mostly resided at her favourite villa of Oatlands, which she has decorated in a style of most exquisite simplicity and taste. The Grotto, which has grown to its present elegance chiefly under her Royal Highness's hands, is reckoned one of the principal curiosities in this kingdom, and perhaps in any part of the world. It is constructed with no less taste than magnificence; and notwithstanding the great expence it has occasioned, every thing about it is simple and unostentatious.— This celebrated Grotto, which may truly

be said to surpass the fabled residence of a Calypso, or the Fairy Queen of Spencer, is estimated to have cost a sum not less than fifty thousand pounds.

Her Royal Highness has very condescendingly opened it for public inspection, every Sunday evening during the summer season. It is shewn, free of all expence, to the visitants, and a servant, who should dare to receive any money, would instantly be discharged.

Her Royal Highness has established many charity schools at Oatlands and in the neighbourhood, and her humanity and tenderness for the poor are the theme of all who approach her.

Her Royal Highness's stature is somewhat below the common height, and her figure elegantly formed in proportionate delicacy and slightness. Her countenance has so far the best beauty, that it is made to win tenderness, esteem, and affection. Her complexion is exquisitely fair, and the bloom with which it is enlivened is rather a tint appearing through the skin, than that sort of colour which seems to exist in it. Her hair is light, and her eye-lashes are long and nearly white, resembling those of our Royal Family, to whom, indeed, she is not much unlike in features. Her eyes are blue, and of uncommon brilliancy.

Her character is in every respect amiable and virtuous. Her accomplishments are those which adorn her sex, and though not attached to the fine arts as a student, she is nevertheless a skillful amateur. The general tone of her mind is equable and serene, and she is most ambitious of the reputation of domestic virtues.



HER ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUTCHESS of CUMBERLAND,

London, Printed by Special Permission for John Bell, Stationer, Pall Mall.



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**COURT AND FASHIONABLE  
MAGAZINE,**

*For NOVEMBER, 1806.*

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**BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES**

OF

**ILLUSTRIOUS LADIES.**

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**The Tenth Number.**

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**HER ROYAL HIGHNESS ANNE, DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND.**

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HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND is the Widow of his Royal Highness Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, deceased, brother of our most gracious Sovereign, his present Majesty.

The Duke of Cumberland was the third son of Frederick Lewis, late Prince of Wales, born Nov. 7, 1745, created Duke of Cumberland, &c. &c. Oct. 18, 1766, and was married to her Royal Highness the present Duchess of Cumberland, October 2, 1777. His Royal Highness died without issue, Sept. 18, 1790.

Her Royal Highness was the eldest daughter of the late Simon, Earl of Carhampton, and was married first to Christopher Horton, Esq, of Catton Hall, in Derbyshire, and, upon his decease, to the Duke of Cumberland. The following

account of the family of Luttrell is extracted from the Peerage of Ireland.

Henry Lawes Luttrell, Earl Carhampton, Viscount Carhampton, of Castlehaven, Baron Irnham, of Luttrellstown, Governor of Dublin, and a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 6th regiment of Dragoon Guards. Born August 7, 1743. Succeeded his father, Simon, the late Earl, January 14, 1787. Married, June 25, 1776, Jane, daughter of George Boyd, Esq.

Geoffry Luttrell, eighth Baron of Irnham, leaving no issue male, 6th Henry V. the barony descended to the heirs female; but from Sir John Luttrell, younger son of the fourth Baron, and proprietor of the isle of Lundy, descended Sir Hugh Luttrell, of Dunster Castle, who had issue Sir John, ancestor of the Luttrells of



Dunster Castle; and Robert, to whom he left the castle and estate of Luttrellstown, in Ireland, (which his ancestor Sir Gregory Luttrell had obtained by the grant of King John, on attending him to Ireland), and from him, in the ninth degree, descended Henry Luttrell, Esq. of Luttrellstown, who married Oct. 1704, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Jones, Esq. of Halkin, in Flintshire, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Simon Clarke, of Warwickshire, Bart. and had issue by her two sons, Robert, who died on his travels; and Simon, the late Earl of Carhampton, born in 1713, died January, 1787, who was created Baron Innham, of Luttrellstown, September 28, 1768; Viscount Carhampton, of Castlehaven, December 12, 1780; and advanced to the dignity of an Earl on July 1; 1785. His Lordship married Maria, only daughter and heiress of Sir Nicholas Lawes, by whom he had issue, Henry Lawes, the present Earl—Temple Simon, (died February 14, 1803) having married, April 27, 1778, Miss Gould, daughter of the late Sir Henry Gould, judge of the Common Pleas, and died May 21, 1803—John, a Captain in the Navy, married Elizabeth Olmuis, sister of the late Lord Waltham, on whose death she became sole heiress to the estate; his Lordship dying without issue, December 10, 1786; and Mr. Luttrell, by his Majesty's permission, April 3, 1787, took the name and arms of Olmuis, and his Lady died June 14, 1797, having had issue a daughter—James, a Captain in the Navy, died unmarried December 23, 1788—Thomas, who died in 1766—Anne, mar-

ried, first, to Christopher Horton, of Catton Hall, in Derbyshire, Esq. and secondly, on October 2, 1771, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, brother to his Majesty, by whom she was left his widow, (without issue by either marriage) September 18, 1790—Elizabeth, died August, 1799—Lucy, married to Captain Moriarty, of the navy.

*Heir Presumptive*—John Olmuis, brother to the Earl.

*Creations*—Baron, October 12, 1768; Viscount, January 9, 1801; Earl, June 23, 1785.

After the demise of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, her Grace made a tour abroad, and travelled through most parts of Italy and German. She was received in all the foreign Courts in a manner suited to her rank, and remained several years abroad. Upon her return to England, in the year 1799, her Royal Highness fixed her residence at Kensington, where she lived in a manner extremely private and secluded. She did not remain long, however, in this situation, and, upon the conclusion of the Peace of Amiens, she again made another tour to the Continent, and is now resident in Germany.

Her Royal Highness is of a most liberal disposition, open, engaging, and affable. She is finely accomplished, and very partial to the arts. In her youth, she was extremely fascinating in her person, and has still the remains of a fine face. She keeps up very little of what is called State, and lives abroad in a manner unostentatious and unobtrusive.